Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waſte. *Creech.*
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*
How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling ſand aſcends,
And in the noble duſt the chariot's loſt. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.
Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.
At *whirlbat* he had ſlain many, and was now himſelf ſlain by Pollux. *L'Eſtrange.*
The *whirlbat*'s falling blow they nimbly ſhun,
And win the race e're they begin to run. *Creech's Manil.*
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*
The *whirlbat* and the rapid race ſhall be
Reſerv'd for Cæſar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. ſ.* The patella. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children ſpin round.
He found that marbles taught him percuſſion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*
That ſince they gave things their beginning,
And ſet this *whirligig* a ſpinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. ſ.* [hpyrppole, Saxon.] A place where the
WHI'RLPOOL. } water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*
In the fathomleſs profound
Down ſunk they, like a falling ſtone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen *whirlpool* draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
Send forth, ye wiſe! ſend forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of ſpheres of ſmoke. *Prior.*
There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms muſt be thruſt and crowded to the middle of thoſe *whirlpools*, and there conſtipate one another into great ſolid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.
In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your paſſion, beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
With *whirlwinds* from beneath ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it.
From the brake the *whirring* pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.
The white of an egg, though in part tranſparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whiſk* or ſpoon, loſes its tranſparency. *Boyle.*
If you break any china with the top of the *whiſk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs.
An eaſy means to prevent being one farthing the worſe for the abatement of intereſt, is wearing a lawn *whiſk* inſtead of a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.
Cardan believ'd great ſtates depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as ſhe *whiſk'd* it t'wards the ſun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk*.] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio.
A ſacrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*
Behold four kings in majeſty revet'd,
With hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*
A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face. *Addiſon.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker.
He ſometime with fearful countenance would deſire the king to look to himſelf; for that all the court and city were full of *whiſperings* and expectation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*
All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me. *Pſ.* xli. 7.
In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or ſuſurrus, whether louder or ſofter, is an interiour ſound; but the ſpeaking out is an exteriour ſound, and therefore you can never make a tone, nor ſing in *whiſpering*; but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*
The king Aceſtis calls;
Then ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*
It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it: he is diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of what is ſaid. *Pope.*
He comes and *whiſpers* in his ear. *Swift.*
The hollow *whiſp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid' the twiſted roots. *Thomſon.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*
1. To addreſs in a low voice.
When they talk of him they ſhake their heads,
And *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shak. King John.*
Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak,
*Whiſpers* the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakeſp.*
He firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch a man ſhould think ſuch a card. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templer, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*
2. To utter in a low voice.
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*
They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdraw from the aſſemblies, noiſe it about the city. *Bent.*
3. To prompt ſecretly.
Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice.
The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech; therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſpers* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*
Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryden.*
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper*.]
1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker.
Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective.]
1. Are ſilent.
Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Curt'ſied when you have, and kiſſ,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
2. Still; ſilent.
The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.
The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*
*Whiſt* awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpi̇ꝛlan, Saxon; *ſiſtulo*, Latin.]
1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle*. *Shakeſp.*
His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
While the plowman near at hand
*Whiſtles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
Should Bertran ſound his trumpets,
And Torriſmond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
He *whiſtl'd* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*
The ploughman leaves the taſk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* on the way. *Gay.*
2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill.
Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*





Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand
The fire took flame, then daſh'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the ſight
Then *whiſtling* paſt came on. *Dryden.*
When winged deaths in *whiſtling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted ſtay,
Perform thy part, and ſhare the dangerous day? *Prior.*
The wild winds *whiſtle*, and the billows roar,
The ſplitting raft the furious tempeſt tore. *Pope.*

To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.
*Whiſtle* them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*
He chanced to miſs his dog: we ſtood ſtill 'till he had *whiſtled* him up. *Addiſon.*
When ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whiſtled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [hpi̇ꝛle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.
My fire in caves conſtrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his *whiſtle*, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryden.*
2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling.
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whiſtles*, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
4. A ſmall wind inſtrument.
The maſters and pilots were ſo aſtoniſhed that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could ſcarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whiſtle*. *Sidney.*
Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle ſhipboys climbing;
Hear the ſhrill *whiſtle*, which doth order give
To ſounds confus'd. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Small *whiſtles*, or ſhepherds oaten pipes, give a ſound, becauſe of their extreme ſlenderneſs, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Her infant grandame's *whiſtle* next it grew,
The bells ſhe gingl'd, and the *whiſtle* blew. *Pope.*
5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.
Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the *whiſtle*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The knight, purſuing this epiſtle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whiſtle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle*.] One who whiſtles.
The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ableſt *whiſtler*, who could whiſtle cleareſt, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *n. ſ.* [pihꝛ, a thing; aphꝛ, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.
We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*
The motive cauſe of doing it is not in ourſelves, but carrieth us as if the wind ſhould drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*
Her ſacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except ſhe did him teach;
She unto him diſcloſed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Fairy Queen.*
Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*
Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In unſuperfluous, even proportion,
And ſhe no *whit* encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*
In account of ancient times it ought to ſatisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotſon.*
It is every *whit* as honourable to aſſiſt a good miniſter, as to oppoſe a bad one. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 48.

WHITE. *adj.* [hpihꝛ, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy.
When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the reſt, it appeared of that colour to which it approached neareſt; but when it was equally, or almoſt equally diſtant from all the colours, ſo that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks.*
Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope.*
Ulyſſes cut a piece from the chine of the *white*-tooth'd boar, round which there was much fat. *Broome.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale.
My hand will
That multitudinous ſea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.——
—My hands are of your colour, but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo *white*. *Shakeſp Macbeth.*
3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence.
Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*
Wert thou that ſweet-ſmiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, ſage, *white*-robed truth? *Milton.*
Let this auſpicious morning be expreſt
With a *white* ſtone, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt;
*White* as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*
To feaſtful mirth be this *white* hour aſſign'd,
And ſweet diſcourſe, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*
Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n deſcend. *Pope.*
4. Grey with age.
I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainſt a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years
Paſt over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Pure; unblemiſhed.
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roſcommon only boaſts unſpotted lays:
And in our own, excuſe ſome courtly ſtains,
No *whiter* page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. ſ.*
1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour.
A friend coming to viſit me, I ſtopp'd him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I aſked him which of the two *whites* were the beſt, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that diſtance view'd them well, he anſwer'd, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not ſay which was beſt, nor wherein their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*
My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot.
If a mark be ſet up for an archer at a great diſtance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the leaſt wind ſhall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*
Remove him then, and all your plots fly ſure
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your deſigns. *Southern.*
3. The albugineous part of eggs.
I'll fetch ſome flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtrongeſt repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into ſuch a variety of textures, as is requiſite to faſhion a chick? *Boyle.*
The two in moſt regions repreſent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; ſo the exterior region of the earth is as the ſhell of the egg, and the abyſs under it as the *white* that lies under the ſhell.
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. The white part of the eye.
Our general himſelf
Sanctifies himſelf with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the *white* of the eye, but riſeth up as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate.
His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mar.* ix. 3.
Like unto *whited* ſepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHITELE'AD. *n. ſ.*
*White* lead is made by taking ſheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow ſlips, they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not ſink down above half way, or ſome ſmall matter more in them: theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, ſo full as almoſt to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up cloſe, and ſo left for a certain time; in which ſpace the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a more white coal, which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two ſorts of this ſold at the colour ſhops, the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure part, and the other is called white lead. *Quincy.*

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.
A *white-y* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls ſtuck in her face for eyes. *Shakeſp.*
Now, governor, I ſee I muſt bluſh
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* ſhame,
To think I could deſign to make thoſe free,
Who were by nature ſlaves. *Southern's Oroonoko.*



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